

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

ANAESTHETICS AND DENTAL SURGERY

EXAMINER: EDGAR W. PAUL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
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| 20 | 1.—What are the signs of anaesthesia under nitrous oxide?
What treatment should be given in the case of suppressed respiration? |
| 20 | 2.—When is an inferior dental nerve-blocking injection indicated? Describe one method of making the same. |
| 20 | 3.—What are the diagnostic features of a radicular cyst?
Explain the operative procedure for its removal. |
| 20 | 4.—Describe the technique for the administration of a local anaesthesia injection for the preparation of a cavity in sensitive dentine in an upper lateral.
What special precautions must be observed in the above procedure? |
| 20 | 5.—Discuss the operation of the removal of the apex of a lower second bicuspid. |

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
15	1.—Give a full description of the Temporal-maxillary joint.
15	2.—Describe the body of the mandibular bone.
18	3.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:— External pterygoid. Internal pterygoid. Temporal. Masseter. Digastric. Sterno-mastoid.
10	4.—Name the branches of the external carotid artery and give the course and relations of its first two branches.
16	5.—Give the origin, course and distribution, naming branches, of the seventh cranial nerve.
16	6.—State the boundaries, floor and contents of the Submaxillary and Superior carotid triangles.
10	7.—Name the structures passing through the: Foramen Magnum. Spheno-palatine canals. Spheno-Maxillary fissure. Foramina in great wing of sphenoid bone. Middle lacerated foramen.

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

ANATOMY
EXAMINER: D. M. ROSS, D.D.S.

Note—A good knowledge of this part of the subject is essential for the student of Dentistry, and it is recommended that the student should read the following works, which contain references to the subject of Dentistry.

Value	Question
15	1.—Give a full description of the Temporo-mandibular joint.
15	2.—Describe the body of the mandibular bone.
15	3.—Give the origin, insertion, action and nerve supply of the following muscles:— External pterygoid. Internal pterygoid. Temporal. Masseter. Buccinator. Sterno-mastoid.
15	4.—Name the branches of the external carotid artery and give the course and relations of its first two branches.
15	5.—Give the origin, course and distribution, naming branches, of the seventh cranial nerve.
15	6.—State the boundaries, floor and contents of the submaxillary and superior carotid triangles.
15	7.—Name the structures passing through the: Foramen lacerum. Sphenoid foramen. Sphenoid foramen. Foramen in great wing of sphenoid bone. Middle meatus foramen.

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

PHYSICS

Value Question

- 8 1.—Explain the terms: Centrifugal, Hydrometer, Specific Gravity, Coefficient of Linear Expansion, Magnetic Field.
- 8 2.—(a) Describe the construction of a dry cell.
 (b) Show by diagrams the methods of connecting dry cells in series and in parallel.
- 9 3.—Show by diagram the method of construction of an electrical bell circuit and explain the use of each part of the circuit.

CHEMISTRY

- 10 4.—(a) What is meant by electrolysis?
 (b) Design an apparatus for electroplating with gold and the principle on which it works.
- 10 5.—Explain the terms: Valence, Saturated Solution, Osmotic Pressure, Ignition Point, Dibasic Acids.
- 10 6.—(a) Illustrate the structure of a typical flame.
 (b) What gases or combinations of gases are available for the various operations in a dental office requiring high heat and indicate those which give the hottest flame?
- 10 7.—Describe the preparation of ether.
- 10 8.—Explain the uses of zinc salts in dental cements.

METALLURGY

- 12 9.—Explain the terms: Alloy, Life, Value, Solid Solution, Hardness, Carat.
- 13 10.—What are the requirements of the "silver amalgam" used as a filling material and give the approximate composition of an alloy suitable for the purpose?

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Putrefaction, Tincture, Abscess, Alkaloid, Synthetic, Sedative, Ulcer, Cathartic, Prescription, Incompatibility.
10	2.—Give derivation and dental uses of Ethyl Chloride, Tinct. Iodine, Potassium Chlorate, Potass. Bromide, Arom. Spirits Ammonia, Tinct. Nux Vomica.
10	3.—Write a prescription for mouthwash to correct an acid condition of the oral fluid. (b) Also, for a nerve sedative, preliminary to dental operation.
10	4.—Give therapeutic uses and physiological action of the following drugs: Tinct. Opii, Tinct. Digitalis, Adrenalin Chlor, Calomel, Trichlor. Acetic Acid.
10	5.—What drugs would you rely on for use, for the following purposes: Heart Stimulant, Haemostatic, Counter-irritant, Germicide.
10	6.—Describe your treatment of exposed pulp of sixth year molar for child of ten years.
10	7.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	8.—What is Empyema of the Antrum? Give treatment and state what teeth are most apt to cause same.
10	9.—Give your treatment for Alveolar Abscess.
10	10.—How can abscessed teeth cause general systemic disturbance, and what considerations would govern you in the extraction of teeth?

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value—Marks equal for all questions.

- 1.—Numerate the commoner non-malignant growths about the mouth.
- 2.—Discuss ulcerated gingivitis (Vincent's) under the following headings:
 - (a) Etiology.
 - (b) Diagnosis.
 - (c) Treatment.
- 3.—A third lower molar had been removed six weeks ago. Patient reports with pain and discharge and says she is unable to sleep at night. Discuss under the following headings:
 - (a) Etiology.
 - (b) Diagnosis.
 - (c) Treatment.
- 4.—Discuss tubercular infection of the lungs under the following headings:
 - (a) Prevention.
 - (b) Symptoms.
- 5.—Discuss the oral manifestations of measles and scarlet fever.
- 6.—Give the commoner diseases or disabilities due to focal infection from the teeth.

RADIOLOGY

- 7.—If on taking a dental film of the upper bicuspid area, the first bicuspid apical area suggests infection, state the technique of further X-Ray investigation.
- 8.—A hypodermic needle has broken during a mandibular block injection. Describe the technique for X-Ray investigation.

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.C.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give the classification of cavities and tell where each is used.
10	2.—Give the cavity preparation and construction of a three-quarter crown.
10	3.—Describe Harper's Method of inserting an amalgam filling.
10	4.—Give the preparation and insertion of a cohesive gold filling in an occlusal cavity of an upper bicuspid.
10	5.—Discuss fully the relative values of fixed vs. removable bridgework.
10	6.—Define traumatic occlusion? How do you correct it?
10	7.—Give briefly your method of handling deciduous teeth.
10	8.—What are the indications of the lack of calcium in the diet of a growing child? How do you correct it?
10	9.—What would constitute a full mouth examination? What is its value?
10	10.—Describe a complete mouth toilet for the average patient.

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

ORTHODONTIA, JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
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| 10 | 1.—In Orthodontia what is the rule regarding extraction of teeth? What exception, if any, would you make to this rule? |
| 10 | 2.—Outline method of correcting a severe case of "deep over bite." What do you consider the best age for treatment in these cases? Give reasons. |
| 7 | 3.—Describe malocclusion which may be caused by the frenum labium. Give method of treatment and retention. |
| 13 | 4.—Patient aged thirteen years: all permanent teeth erupted except third molars. Lower first molars and one upper first molar so badly diseased that they have to be extracted. The is in neutra occlusion but both arches narrow and incisors rotated. Give two methods of treatment, and which would you advise if X-ray showed that third molars were not present? |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the removable retention which you consider to have the widest application. For which arch is it the more suitable and for what patient is it most desirable? |
| 10 | 6.—What benefit is a patient justified in expecting to receive from orthodontic treatment? |

JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

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| 10 | 7.—Define liability and discuss:
(a) Liability for advising erroneous treatment.
(b) Liability for communication of disease to patient. |
| 10 | 8.—Two dentists are practising as partners. If a patient enters suit for malpractice, against whom may suit be entered? Upon whom is the onus of proof and what must be proven? |
| 10 | 9.—Define "Ethics" and outline code of ethics for dentist, particularly as it affects relation to:
(a) Patient.
(b) Fellow practitioner. |
| 10 | 10.—Is it ethical to give an estimate of fee before commencing treatment? If so, how you endeavor to arrive at a just estimate? Would it make any difference if you knew the man to be a man of wealth? |

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—What manifestations of syphilis are to be looked for in the mouth?
10	2.—Define: Granuloma, Necrosis, Embolism, Erosion, Caries.
10	3.—Give the causes of hyperemia of the pulp.
10	4.—Describe the steps in the repair of an abscess.
10	5.—Discuss the etiology and importance of subgingival deposits.

BACTERIOLOGY

10	6.—Discuss the different methods for staining bacteria.
15	7.—Describe: Streptococcus Viridans, Spirochaeta Pallida, the Spirochaete of Vincent.
10	8.—Discuss the motility of bacteria.
15	9.—How do bacteria produce disease in the human body?

Professional Examinations

June, 1929

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
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| 10 | 1.—(a) What is the relation between the area covered by an artificial denture, and its retention? Explain your answer fully.
(b) How do you determine the location of the posterior border of a full upper denture? |
| 10 | 2.—Describe by comparison, as a media for impression material, the properties of:
(a) Plaster of Paris.
(b) Impression Compound.
(c) Dentocol. |
| 10 | 3.—Discuss clasps on teeth under the following heads:—
(a) Positions where it will do the most damage and your reasons.
(b) Positions where it will do the least damage and why. |
| 10 | 4.—What is the effect in the adaptation of a denture, of over-compression of the soft tissues in the taking of an impression? |
| 10 | 5.—Describe the preparation of an upper second molar, for a three-quarter crown, to serve as an abutment for bridge-work. |
| 10 | 6.—Why is occlusion an important factor, both in bridgework and dentures, and what are the results of improper occlusion, in both bridgework and dentures? |
| 10 | 7.—Discuss the adaptation of porcelain facings, or pontics, to the natural tissues in bridgework in:—
(a) Anterior bridges,
(b) Posterior bridges. |
| 10 | 8.—In making a lower partial denture, all molars and bicuspid missing, using a lingual bar, compare the advantages and disadvantages of a cast bar and a fitted bar, and the relation of same to the anterior tongue-muscle, or lower frenum. |
| 10 | 9.—Describe your method of adjusting the articulation of full dentures, after they have been worn for about a week. |
| 10 | 10.—What are your instructions to your patient, at the time of inserting full upper and lower dentures? |

Professional Examinations

September, 1929

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: EDGAR W. PAUL, D.D.S.

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Marks equal for all questions.

- 1.—Discuss the significance of an isotonic local anaesthetic solution.
What are the names and physiological action of solutions which are not isotonic?
- 2.—What is meant by "terminal anaesthesia"?
 - (a) Enumerate the different methods of producing the same.
 - (b) Describe the technique of making a supra-periosteal injection.
- 3.—What features of a hypodermic syringe, needle and anaesthetic solution are important?
- 4.—What are the signs of anaesthesia under nitrous oxide? What treatment should be given in the case of suppressed respiration under nitrous oxide?
- 5.—When is an inferior dental nerve-blocking injection indicated?
Discuss one method of making the same.

Professional Examinations
September, 1929

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

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Value	Question
15	1.—Fully describe the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the Temporal bone.
10	2.—Name the kinds of movements admitted in joints.
12	3.—Name and give the attachments of the ligaments of the Temporo-Mandibular articulation. Give the nerve and blood supply of this joint.
15	4.—Give the boundaries of the triangles found in the neck.
15	5.—Give the origin and insertion of the muscles that elevate the mandible.
15	6.—Give the course and relations of the Internal Maxillary artery. Name its branches.
18	7.—Give the origin, course and distribution of the Maxillary nerve.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1929

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

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CHEMISTRY

Value	Question
10	1.—Give a method for the preparation of Nitrous Oxide for anaesthetic purposes.
12	2.—Describe and give the chemical formulae of the following: Carborundum, Chalk, Rouge, Silver Nitrate, Phenol, Zinc Oxide, Plaster of Paris, Mercuric Chloride.
8	3.—Describe the preparation, purification and properties of mercury.
10	4.—Explain the terms: Solution, Saturated Solution, Electrolysis, Ester, Aldehyde.

PHYSICS

10	5.—Explain the method of construction of an induction coil.
10	6.—Explain briefly: Rheostat, Alternating Current, Electro-scope, Wet Battery, Radioactivity.
10	7.—(a) What is meant by the Spectrum? (b) Explain the method of procedure in spectrum analysis.
10	8.—Explain the method of use of the electric current in a dental office for the following purposes: Heating water, driving an engine, as a source of light.

METALLURGY

10	9.—Explain the following terms: Quenching, tempering, annealing, slag, elasticity.
10	10.—Given two metals which are to be combined into an alloy with the lowest possible melting point. How would you determine the correct proportions to use?

Professional Examinations

September, 1929

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WM. P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Emphyema; Cicatrix; Styptic; Incompatibility; Alkaloid; Inflammation; Distillation; Abscess; Sedative; Tonic.
10	2.—Name three antiseptics for use in the mouth, in the order of their effectiveness. (b) Give internal medicinal doses (adult): Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia; Calomel; Potassium Bromide; Tinct. Digitalis; Bismuth Subnit.
10	3.—Write two prescriptions of three Components each: (a) for mouthwash; (b) nerve sedative.
10	4.—Name three cardiac stimulants; give correct doses and action.
10	5.—Give derivation, dental uses, and therapeutic action of the following drugs: Nitrate of Silver; Tinct. of Iodine; Bichlor. of Mercury; Tinct. Nux Vomicae.
10	6.—What is an Alveolar Abscess?; give cause and treatment.
10	7.—Give etiology and treatment of Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.
10	8.—What conditions would you find in the mouth, that might lead you to suspect Syphilis?
10	9.—How can abscessed teeth cause general systemic disturbance, and what considerations would govern you in the extraction of same.
10	10.—Differentiate between infiltration and conductive anaesthesia, and what are the attendant dangers in each case?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
September, 1929

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

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Value—Marks equal for all questions.

- 1.—(a) Give briefly the Etiology of Carcinoma and Gumma.
(b) Differential diagnosis of Carcinoma and Gumma.
- 2.—(a) Define an Odontome.
(b) Classify.
(c) Give treatment.
- 3.—Discuss briefly the Etiology of Cleft Palate and in a general way outline the treatment.
- 4.—Outline the diseases of the Antrum of Highmore and suggest treatment for the various conditions.
- 5.—Discuss diseases of the bone, due to dental disease under the following headings:
(a) Acute Osteomyelitis.
(b) Chronic Osteomyelitis.
(c) Treatment of (a) and (b).
- 6.—Outline briefly the oral manifestations of the infectious fevers of childhood.
- 7.—Describe the shadow picture that one would expect to see in a case of simple infective dental cysts of long standing.
- 8.—Outline briefly the medical treatment for syphilis.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
FUTURE

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE
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Professional Examinations

September, 1929

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

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Value	Question
10	1.—Give classification of cavities and illustrate.
10	2.—Describe an indirect method of making an M.O.D. inlay. Quote authority.
10	3.—Describe the construction of a porcelain jacket crown for an upper lateral.
10	4.—Prepare the cavity and insert a synthetic porcelain filling in an anterior cavity.
10	5.—Describe a standard technique for the mixing and insertion of a silver amalgam filling. Quote authority.
10	6.—Give the uses of X-Ray in dentistry. Tabulate answer.
10	7.—Describe and treat a case of Vincents Infection.
10	8.—What are the indications of traumatic occlusion? How do you correct it?
10	9.—Describe an ideal diet for a growing child.
10	10.—Describe Dr. Bunting's Metaphen treatment for the prevention of decay in teeth. Of what value is this to the general practitioner?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations **September, 1929**

ORTHODONTIA, JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

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ORTHODONTIA

Value Question

- 12 1.—Give the generally accepted causes of malocclusion. Having the child under your care, which of these can you prevent or overcome without direct orthodontic treatment?
- 12 2.—Give the merits and demerits of removable retention (removable by patient)? Describe the removable retention you consider to have the widest application of usefulness. For which arch is it the more suitable and for what class of patient is it most desirable?
- 12 3.—When a patient presents for orthodontic treatment, outline procedure before placing any appliance.
- 11 4.—What is meant by "bodily movement of teeth"? Describe two appliances by which this movement may be accomplished.
- 13 5.—What do you consider the best age to commence orthodontic treatment? (Discuss this question thoroughly.)

JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

- 9 6.—Does the possession of the Dominion Dental Council certificate by itself give the right to practise in any province of the Dominion? If not, what further steps must be taken?
- 9 7.—In action for malpractice, upon whom is the onus of proof and what must be proven?
- 9 8.—Outline code of ethics for dentist. By what means may a dentist endeavor to extend his practice and still not violate the ethical code?
- 13 9.—What would you consider the ethical procedure in the following cases?:
 - Patient presents for treatment stating that his own dentist is out of town.
 - Patient presents for treatment with work started but not finished.
 - Patient presents stating that he is dissatisfied with work done by former dentist; upon examining you find:
 - (a) Good work.
 - (b) Poor work.
 - (c) Work so poorly done that injury to patient's health is likely to result.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
September, 1929

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

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PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—Give the causes of inflammation.
10	2.—Describe minutely "Rarefying Osteitis."
9	3.—Define: Gingivitis, Periodontitis, Pericementitis.
9	4.—Define: Abscess, Granuloma, Dental Cyst.
12	5.—Describe the steps in the repair of an abscess.

BACTERIOLOGY

12	6.—Describe the defensive factors against infection found in the blood.
10	7.—Explain the vaccine method of treatment.
12	8.—Discuss the part played by streptococci in producing diseases.
6	9.—What is focal infection?
10	10.—Give the morphology of: Diphtheria Bacillus, Streptococcus Viridans.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1929

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXVAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D.C.M., D.D.S.

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PHYSIOLOGY

Value	Question
12	1.—Name and give approximately the chemical composition of the bodies invariably yielded by living matter when subject to analytical processes.
12	2.—Describe the changes which proteids, carbo-hydrates and fats undergo in the alimentary tract, naming the enzymes responsible for the changes in each case.
14	3.—Describe the changes occurring in the blood in the pulmonary circulation.
12	4.—Describe the circulation of the blood throughout the body, commencing and ending at the left ventricle.

HISTOLOGY

12	1.—Describe the structure of a simple cell.
12	2.—Describe epithelium and connective tissue, noting the difference in their structure.
14	3.—Describe the formation and development of the teeth.
12	4.—Name and describe the different varieties of nerve-fibre.

Professional Examinations

September, 1929

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value—10 marks per question.

- 1.—When a patient experiences nausea, after the insertion of dentures, on what parts of the plates do you look for the cause?
- 2.—Explain exactly how you articulate the anterior six teeth above and below, in order to secure the most efficient bite. Give a diagram.
- 3.—How do you take a full lower impression?
- 4.—Give the technique of impression—taking with Dentocol.
- 5.—What is your method of obtaining the bite for partial dentures?
- 6.—Explain:
 - (a) Lingual bar.
 - (b) Indirect retention.
 - (c) Direct retention.
 - (d) Condyle.
 - (e) Occlusion.
- 7.—A patient wishes the crown of a devitalized central which is slightly overlapped by the lateral and which has become dark, replaced by a porcelain crown. She says she wants a small white tooth inserted and wants it straight. What would you do, providing that the condition of the root justifies you in crowning it?
- 8.—What would be your procedure in the above if the root were not in good shape and the adjacent teeth were vital?
- 9.—Describe briefly three types of bridge.
- 10.—At the time of extraction what advice do you give a patient re insertion of dentures, and give your reason?

Professional Examinations September, 1929

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK EXAMINER: M. A. MINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper with the exception of "Dentistry and Prosthetic Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value—10 marks per question.

1.—When a patient experiences nausea after the insertion of dentures, on what parts of the plates do you look for the cause?

2.—Explain exactly how you articulate the anterior six teeth above and below in order to secure the most efficient bite. Give a diagram.

3.—How do you take a full lower impression?

4.—Give the technique of impression-taking with Dentocel.

5.—What is your method of obtaining the bite for partial dentures?

6.—Explain:

- (a) Lingual bar.
- (b) Indirect retention.
- (c) Direct retention.
- (d) Condyle.
- (e) Occlusion.

7.—A patient wishes the crown of a devitalized central which is slightly overlapped by the lateral and which has become dark replaced by a porcelain crown. She says she wants a small white tooth inserted and wants it straight. What would you do, providing that the condition of the root justifies you in crowning it?

8.—What would be your procedure in the above if the root were not in good shape and the adjacent teeth were vital?

9.—Describe briefly three types of bridges.

10.—At the time of extraction what advice do you give a patient re insertion of dentures and give your reason?